New Data on the Stratigraphy of Jurassic Deposits in the Drainage Areas of the Rivers Molodo and Syungyuyude SOV/20-127-3-47/71

Jurassic can now be divided into the following stages on account of the data available: A a l e n i a n S t a g e (J_2al) and B a j o c i a n S t a g e (J_2bj (?)). The B a t h o n i a n S t a g e (J_2bt) can be divided into 2 substages: a lower one, dominated by aleurolites and argillites, and an upper one, consisting mainly of sandstones. The only Upper Jurassic sediments definitely known are strata with Aucella ex gr. mosquensis Buch (river Usunku). An exposure of dark grey medium-grained sandstones with Macrocephalites and Sphaeroceras as well as Inoceramus ex gr. retrorsus Keys. situated above the place where the river Usunku flows into the river Molodo resembles the Callovian forms of the Bulunskiy exposure; however, the author cannot exactly classify the rocks mentioned. There are 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest (All-Union Aerogeological Trust)

PRESENTED: March 12, 1959, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1959

Card 2/2

KOSHELKINA, Z.V.

Age of mesozoic deposits in basins of the Usunku River and the lower course of the Molodo River (lower reaches of the Lena River). Inform.biul.NIIGA no.18 35-40 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Usunku Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Molodo Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KOSHELKINA, Z.V.

Inocerams and their importance for the Jurassic stratigraphy of Siberia. Trudy VAGT no.7:140-166 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Siberia—Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)

KOSHELKINA, Z.V.

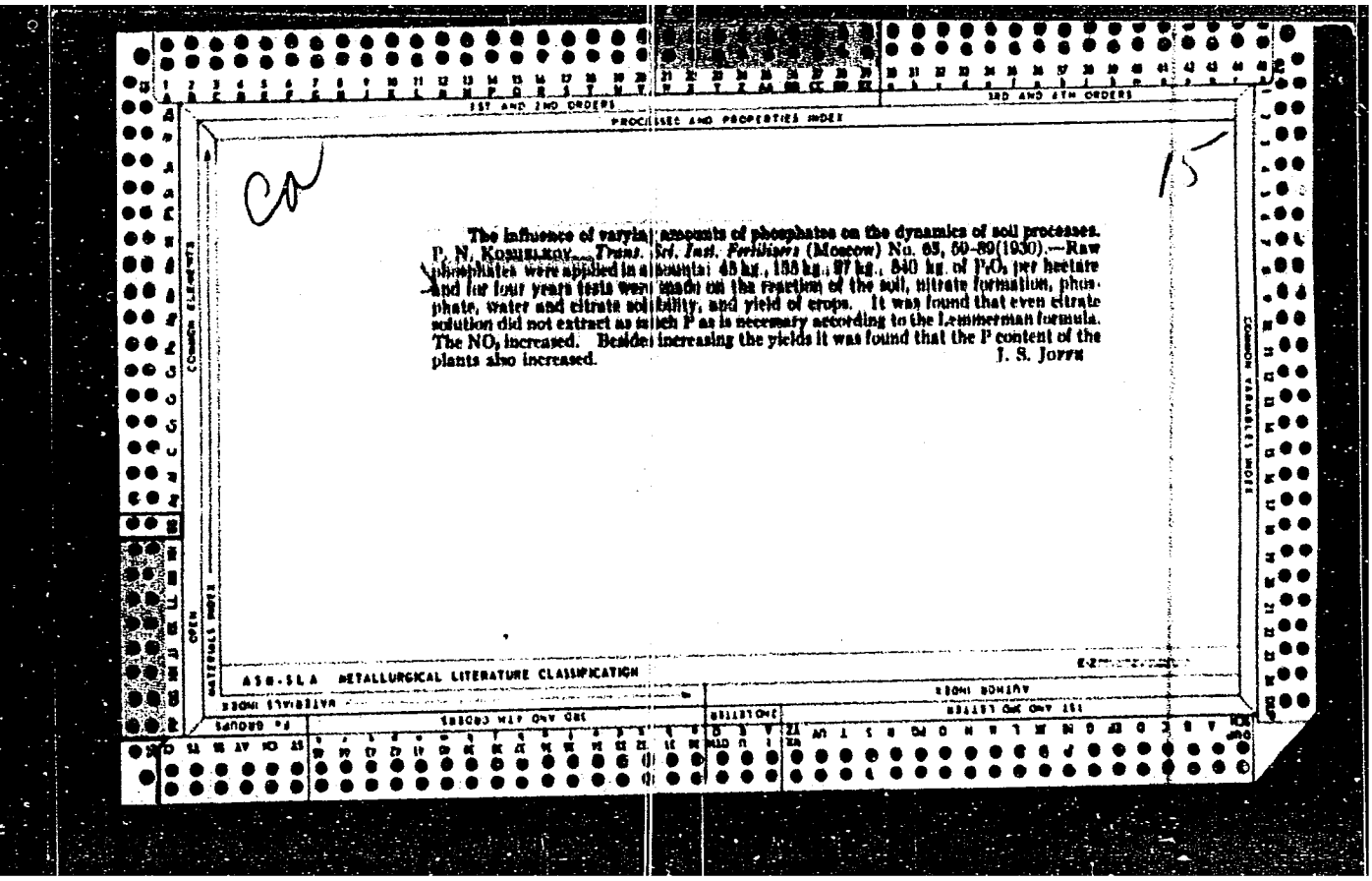
New species of Inoceramus from Middle and Upper Jurassic sediments in the Lower Lena River. Paleont.zhur. no.1:66-73 '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Severo-Vostochnyy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Magadan.
(Lena Valley--Mollusks, Fossil)

KOSHELKINA, Z.V.

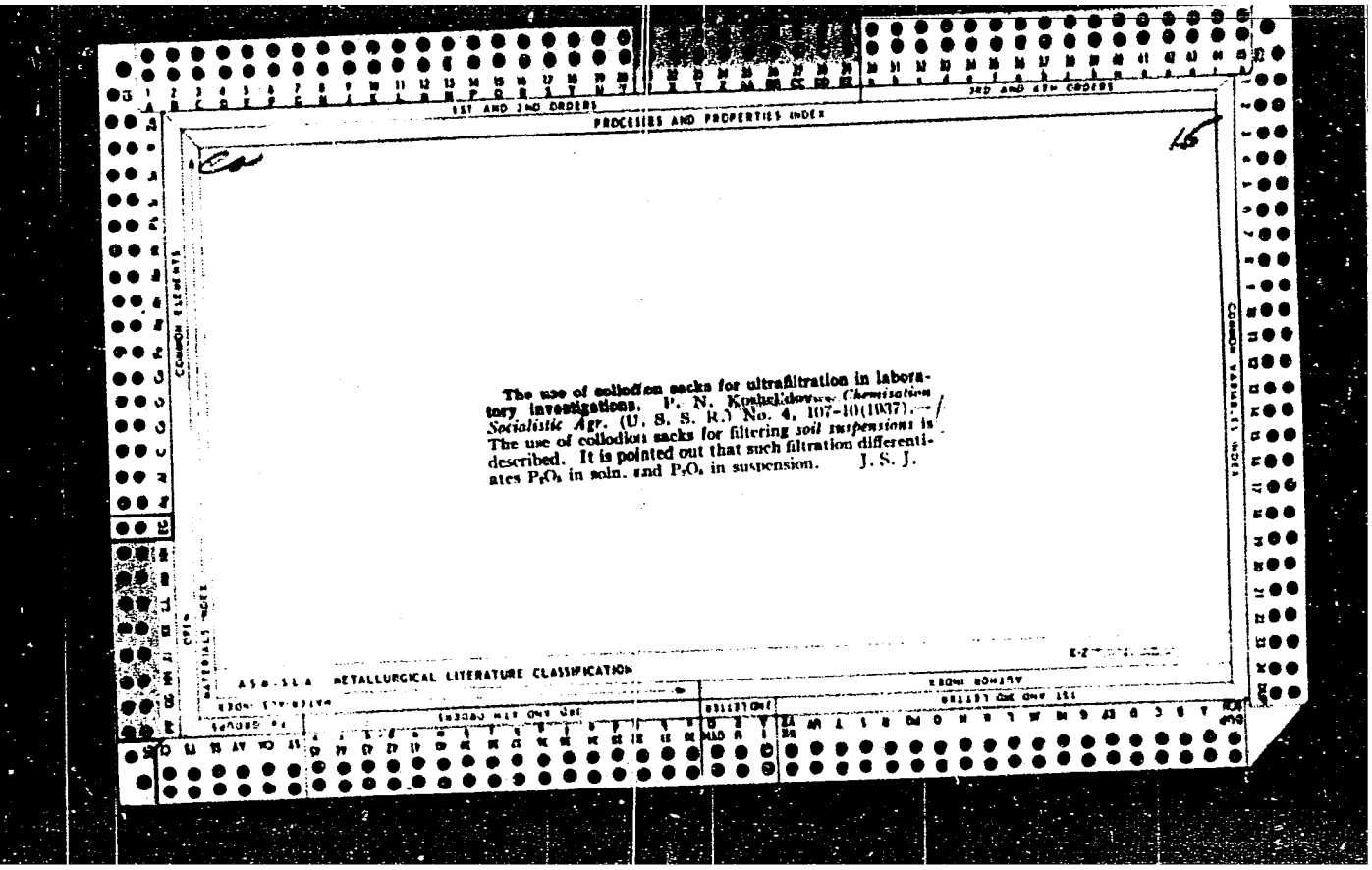
New data on the stratigraphy of lower Jurassic marine deposits in the Vilyui River. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 26 no.8:88-98 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest, Moskva.
(Vilyui River--Geology, Stratigraphic)



The influence of varying amounts of phosphates on the dynamics of soil processes. P. N. Kosheleov. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers* (Moscow) No. 65, 60–89(1930).—Raw phosphates were applied in amounts: 45 kg., 135 kg., 97 kg., 540 kg. of P_2O_5 per hectare and for four years tests were made on the reaction of the soil, nitrate formation, phosphate, water and citrate solubility, and yield of crops. It was found that even citrate solution did not extract as much P as is necessary according to the Lemmerman formula. The NO_3 increased. Besides increasing the yields it was found that the P content of the plants also increased.

J. S. Joffe

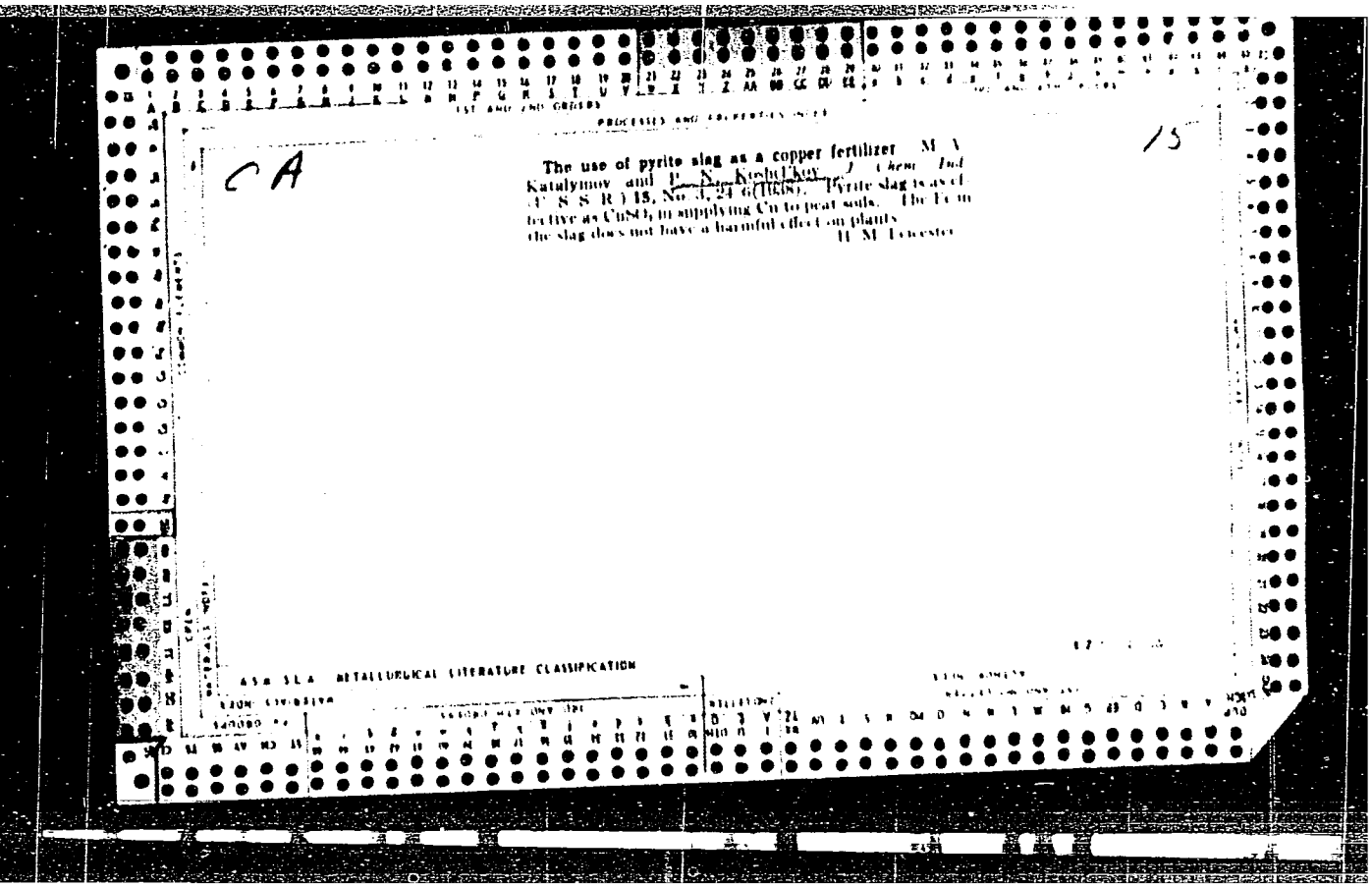


The use of collodion sacks for ultrafiltration in laboratory investigations. P. N. Kushelevskaya. *Chemization Socialistic Agr.* (U. S. S. R.) No. 4, 107–10(1937).—/ The use of collodion sacks for filtering *soil suspensions* is described. It is pointed out that such filtration differentiates P_2O_5 in soln. and P_2O_5 in suspension. J. S. J.

The influence of humic acid sols, sodium humate and colloidal silica on the mobility of P_2O_5 in soils. P. N. Koshcheev. *Pedology* (U. S. S. R.) No. 2, 163-78 (in English, 179-80) (1938).—Humic acid was prepd. by extg. peat with 0.1 *N* NaOH, pptg. with 10% HCl and, after washing out excess acid, using the humic acid as such or treating it with 0.1 *N* NaOH, thus making Na humate. Silica gel was prepd. by the Ostwald method. Humate and SiO_2 gel were used with various phosphates: Al, Fe, Ca, Mg and natural phosphates and the release of P were detd. The available P by the *Arrhenius* method was more reliable. In general, humates do replace and release P; the gels and sols of SiO_2 have very little replacing power.

I. S. Joffe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

15

The use of pyrite slag as a copper fertilizer. M. V. Katalymov and [illegible] Khim. Ind. (U.S.S.R.) 15, No. 3, 24 (1938). Pyrite slag is an effective as CuSO4 in supplying Cu to peat soils. The Fe in the slag does not have a harmful effect on plants. H. M. Leicester

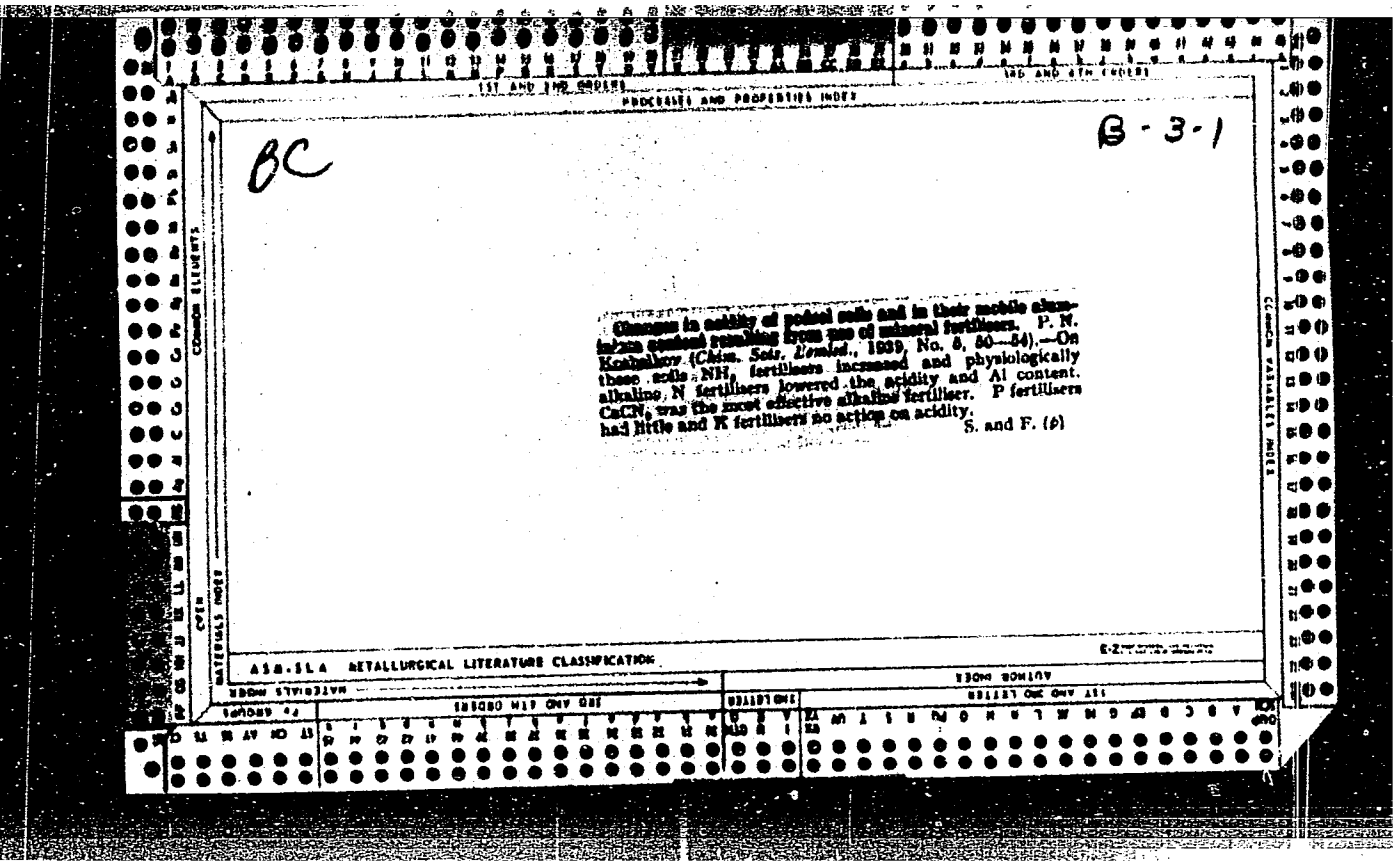
ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CP

Soluble phosphoric acid in soils fertilized with phosphates and treated with steam P. N. Kolbel'kov. *Trudy N. I. I. I. P., Sbornik* (... Nachrtsia") No. 141, 54-77(1938); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 2, 98(1939).—The changes in the water-sol. P_2O_5 taking place when the soil is fertilized with different phosphates (superphosphate, phosphorite, phosphate of Fe) and when it is treated with steam were investigated. The solv. curves of P_2O_5 and the method of the hot dialysis and electrodialysis at different ratios of soil to water were used. Besides P_2O_5 the amt. of Ca in the soln., the elec. cond. and the dry residue were detd. The decrease of the P_2O_5 content is connected with the increase of the dispersion ability of the soil when treated with steam. The mol.-dispersed form of P_2O_5, which passes into the ultrafiltrate (through the collodian sack), and the colloidal peptized form of P_2O_5 (not passing through the sack) are differentiated by different assimilation. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



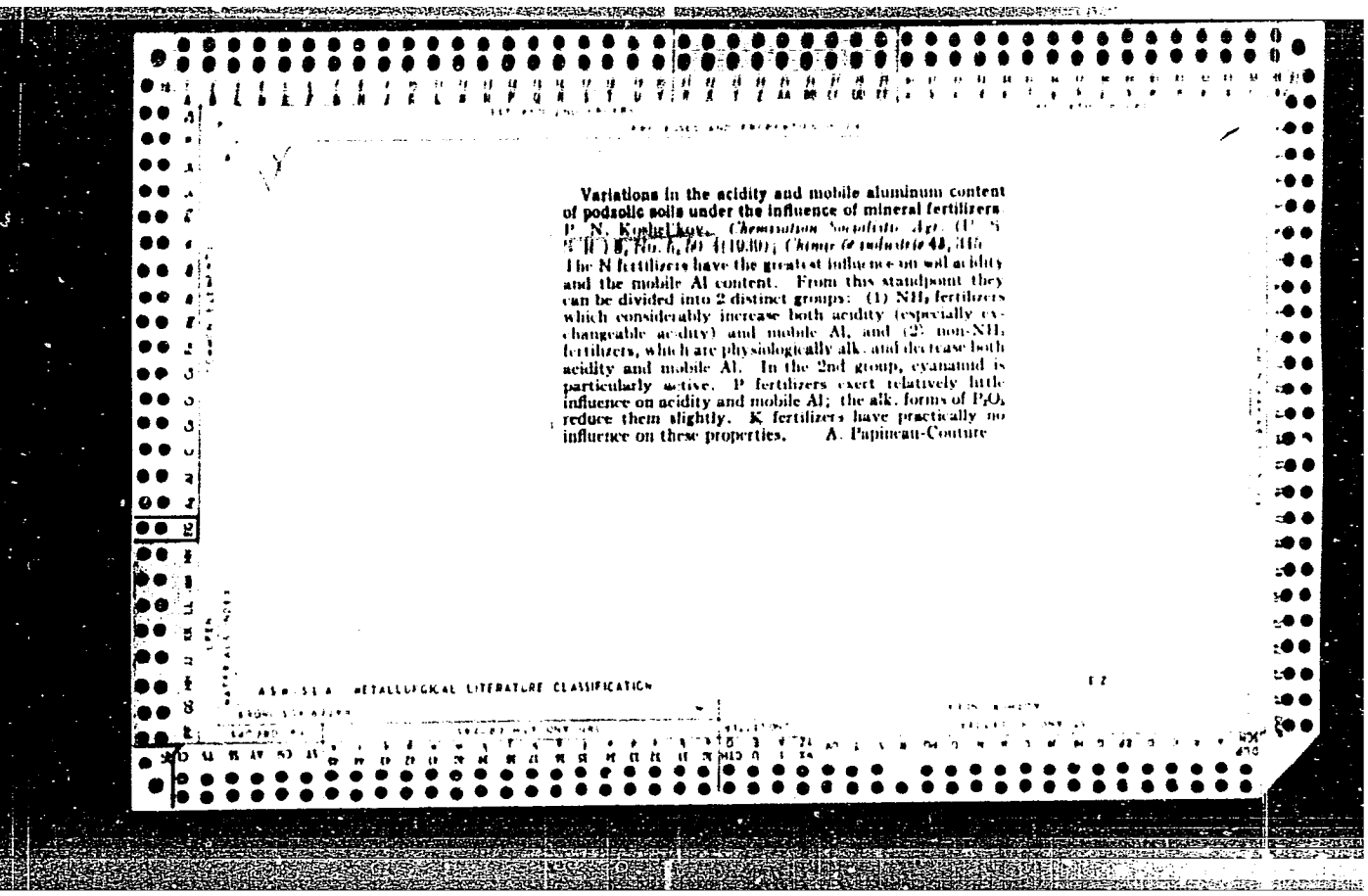
BC

B-3-1

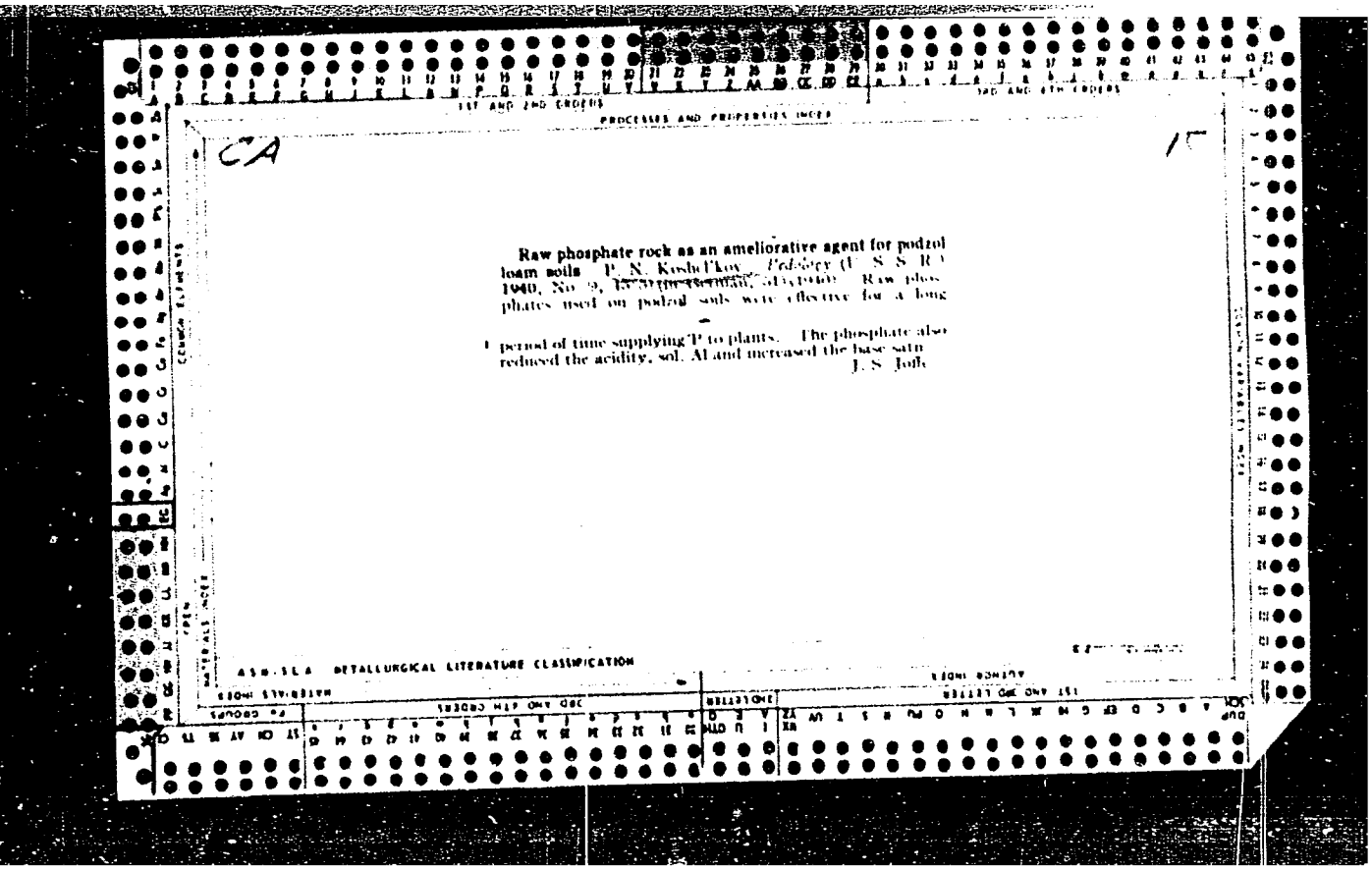
Changes in acidity of podzol soils and in their mobile aluminium content resulting from use of mineral fertilisers. P. N. Kozhukhov. (Chim. Sotr. *L'omied.*, 1939, No. 8, 50—54).—On these soils NH_4 fertilisers increased and physiologically alkaline N fertilisers lowered the acidity and Al content. CaCN, was the most effective alkaline fertiliser. P fertilisers had little and K fertilisers no action on acidity.

S. and F. (f)

A58.5L4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Variations in the acidity and mobile aluminum content of podzolic soils under the influence of mineral fertilizers.
P. N. Kuzhelnyy. *Chemization Socialistic Agr.* (U. S. S. R.) **8**, No. 1, 60 (1940); *Chimie & industrie* **43**, 115.
The N fertilizers have the greatest influence on soil acidity and the mobile Al content. From this standpoint they can be divided into 2 distinct groups: (1) NH_3 fertilizers which considerably increase both acidity (especially exchangeable acidity) and mobile Al, and (2) non-NH_3 fertilizers, which are physiologically alk. and decrease both acidity and mobile Al. In the 2nd group, cyanamid is particularly active. P fertilizers exert relatively little influence on acidity and mobile Al; the alk. forms of P_2O_5 reduce them slightly. K fertilizers have practically no influence on these properties. A. Papineau-Couture

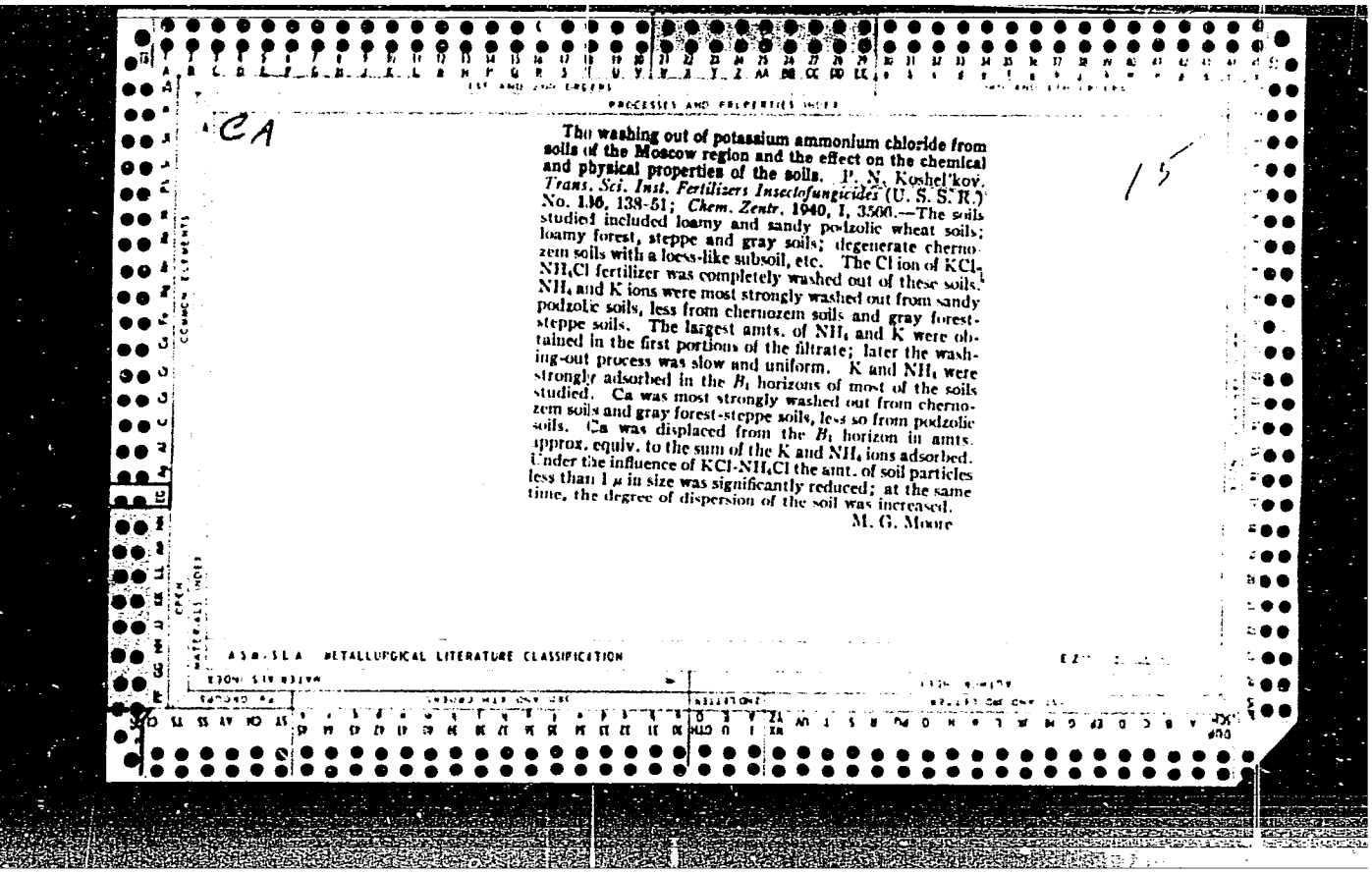


CA

15

Raw phosphate rock as an ameliorative agent for podzol loam soils P. N. Koshel'kov. *Pochvovedenie* (U. S. S. R.) 1940, No. 9, [illegible]. Raw phosphates used on podzol soils were effective for a long period of time supplying P to plants. The phosphate also reduced the acidity, sol. Al and increased the base satn. J. S. Joffe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



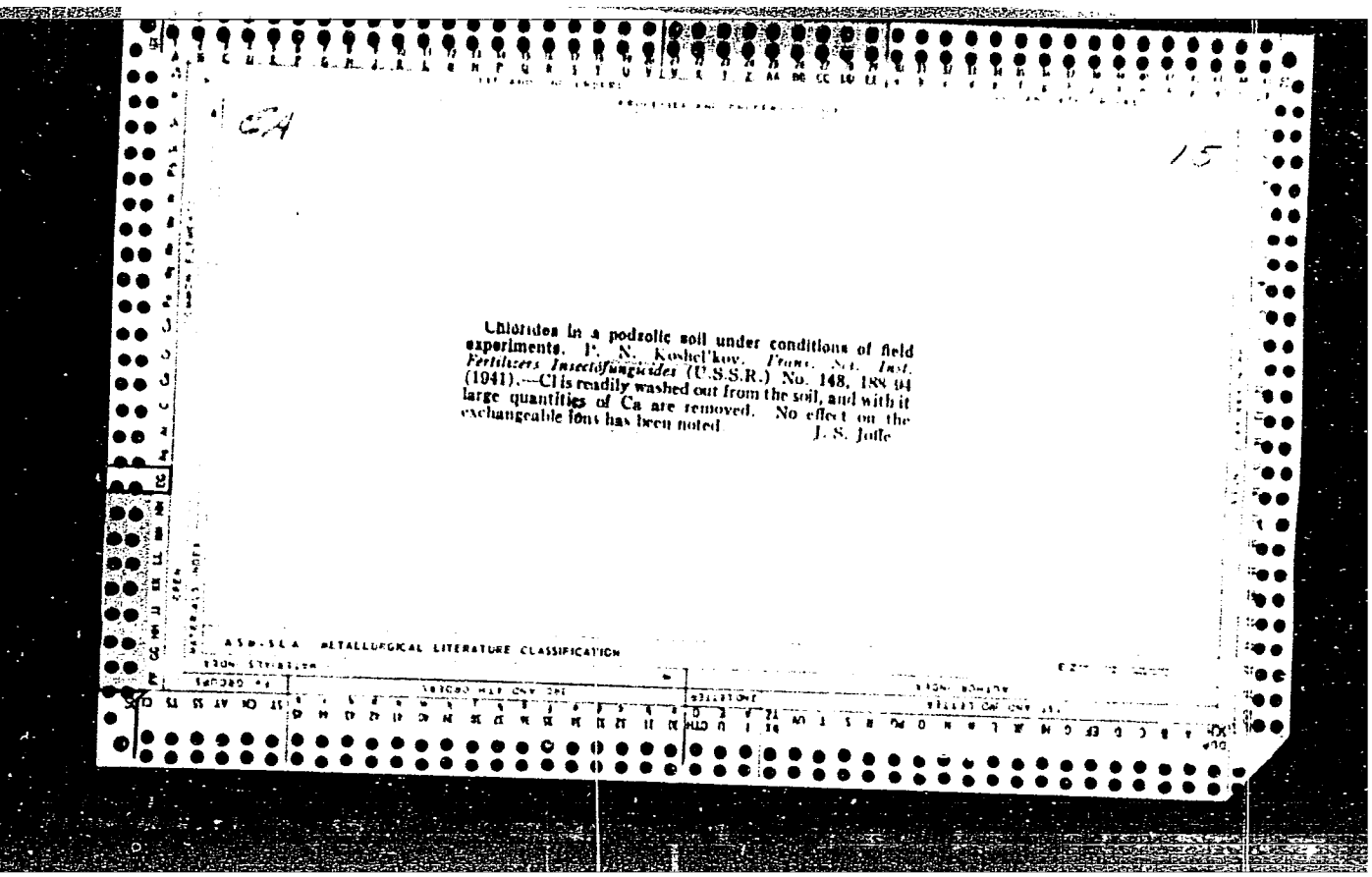
CA

15

The washing out of potassium ammonium chloride from soils of the Moscow region and the effect on the chemical and physical properties of the soils. P. N. Koshel'kov. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectofungicides* (U. S. S. R.) No. 136, 138-51; *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 3560.—The soils studied included loamy and sandy podzolic wheat soils; loamy forest, steppe and gray soils; degenerate chernozem soils with a loess-like subsoil, etc. The Cl ion of KCl-NH_4Cl fertilizer was completely washed out of these soils. NH_4 and K ions were most strongly washed out from sandy podzolic soils, less from chernozem soils and gray forest-steppe soils. The largest amts. of NH_4 and K were obtained in the first portions of the filtrate; later the washing-out process was slow and uniform. K and NH_4 were strongly adsorbed in the B_1 horizons of most of the soils studied. Ca was most strongly washed out from chernozem soils and gray forest-steppe soils, less so from podzolic soils. Ca was displaced from the B_1 horizon in amts. approx. equiv. to the sum of the K and NH_4 ions adsorbed. Under the influence of KCl-NH_4Cl the amt. of soil particles less than 1 μ in size was significantly reduced; at the same time, the degree of dispersion of the soil was increased.

M. G. Moore

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Chlorides in a podzolic soil under conditions of field experiments. P. N. Koshel'kov. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectifungicides* (U.S.S.R.) No. 148, 188-94 (1941).—Cl is readily washed out from the soil, and with it large quantities of Ca are removed. No effect on the exchangeable ions has been noted. J. S. Joffe

CA

15

The neutralizing capacity of ground rock phosphate. P. N. Koshel'kov. *Pochvovedenie* (Pedology) (U.S.S.R.) 1950, 688-97.—Ground rock phosphate is not as effective as a neutralizing agent of soil acidity as $CaCO_3$. However, its P availability continues for a long period of years. In using phosphates it is well to keep in mind that it does eliminate sol. Al and partially neutralizes soil acidity. The report covers extensive field and lab. expts. covering a period of 25 years.

J. S. Joffe

KOSHEL'KOV, P.N.; TANIN, K.Ye.

Effect of nitrogen fertilizers upon the arable and subsoil levels of turf-podzol soils. Dokl.AN SSSR 94 no.3:527-530 Ja '53.
(MLRA 7:1)

Predstavleno akademikom S.I.Vol'fkovichem.
(Podzol) (Nitrification)

Koshel'kov P. N.

"The influence of fertilizer on the organic matter of sod-podzolized soils. P. N. Koshel'kov and Z. M. Osipova. *Pochvovedenie* 1956, No. 1, 63-9.—Expts. with lime ($CaCO_3$) applied 26-29 yrs. ago at the rate of 0, 18, and 22 tons/ha. show no discernible increase in org. matter and N in the soil. Lime decreases somewhat the mobile org. matter. Manure increases the total and mobile org. matter. Manure with lime, added 10 yrs. ago, had no influence on org.-matter content of soil. Mineral fertilizers influence positively the quantity and N content of the soil, but not as much as manure. Manure and mineral fertilizers gave the highest increase in org. matter, its mobile forms, and total N. Addns. of nitrate and ammonia sources of N for 20 yrs. had practically no influence on org.-matter content. There was a slight increase in N from the $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ source of N.

J. S. Joffe

(2)

USSR/Soil Sciences. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils J-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 43785

Author : Koshel'kov P.N., Osipova Z.M.
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Role of Perennial Grasses in the Nitrogen Balance of Arable Peat Podzolic Soil and Their Accumulation of Organic Substances

Orig Pub : Udobreniye i urozhay, 1957, No 8, 21-28

Abstract : An accumulation of N was observed in the tillable soil layer up to 139.7 kg. per ha. in the cultivated turf podzolic soil of the Dolgoprudniy Experimental Field in Moskovskaya Oblast' on a cover of clover. A potato yield amounting to 287.3 centners per ha. had been obtained on these patches. The N accumulation reached 109.7 kg. per ha. on a cover of clover with timothy in its second year of use, on a layer of timothy in its second year -84.3, and on a grass mixture containing one year old vetch and clover it reached 110.8 kg. per ha.

Card : 1/2

KOSHEL'KOV, P.N.; OKSENT'YAN, U.G.; OSIPOVA, Z.M.; KHAR'KOV, D.V.

Effect of manure and mineral fertilizers on the fertility of Turf-Podzolic soils [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no. 6:91-99 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Dolgoprudnaya agrokhimicheskaya opytnaya stantsiya imeni D.N.Pryanishnikova.

(Soil fertility)
(Fertilizers and manures)
(Podzol)

ORLOV, A.Ya.; KOSHEL'KOV, S.P.

Evaluating the fertility of forest soils. Pochvovedenie no.3: 62-72 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KOSHEL'KOV, S.P.

Group composition of organic substances in forest litters of the coniferous forests of southern Taiga. Pochvovedenie no.1:86-94 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Laboratoriya lesovedeniya pri Gosplane SSSR.

KOSHEL'KOV, S.P.

Formation and types of litter in coniferous forests of the southern taiga. Pochvovedenie no.10:19-29 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Laboratoriya lesovedeniya AN SSSR.
(Coniferae) (Forest soils)

KOSHEL'KOV, V., mekhanik.

Automatic shower installation. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 3 no.3:30-31 Mr '53.
(MLRA 6:5)

1. Mironovskie bani, Moskva.
(Shower baths)

ACC NR: AT7001918 SOURCE CODE: UR/3010/66/000/017/0036/0047

AUTHOR: Koshel'kov, Yu. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of nonadvective changes of air temperature in the stratosphere by means of air particle trajectories

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Geofizicheskiy byulleten', no. 17, 1966, 36-47

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric temperature, stratosphere, atmospheric circulation

ABSTRACT: This investigation revealed that the most appreciable changes in the temperature of moving air are observed, first, at the level of the tropopause and in the lowest layers of the stratosphere during development of an intense meridional circulation in the subtropical and temperate latitudes and at high speeds of the air current, particularly in the region of the Pacific Ocean and North America. The principal cause of the change of air temperature was attributed to vertical motions, viz., ascending air currents in the anterior part of a high-altitude trough and descending currents in the posterior part. Second, appreciable temperature changes are observed in temperate and, possibly, high latitudes, particularly in Eurasia, in the middle stratosphere during development of a strong jet current during the winter at appreciable altitudes. In this case vertical motions are also the basic cause

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7001918

for a change in temperature. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 04 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2

L 20532-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AR5016455 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/006/B039/B039

AUTHOR: Koshel'kov, Yu.P.

24
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Exchange of air between troposphere and stratosphere in subtropical latitudes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6B247

REF SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ., vyp. 59, 1964, 20-31

TOPIC TAGS: troposphere, stratosphere, atmospheric movement, atmospheric diffusion, atmospheric circulation

TRANSLATION: On the basis of observations made by automatic balloons, the possibility was studied of a quasi-horizontal exchange of air between the lower stratosphere at moderate latitudes and the upper layers of the tropical troposphere in the area of the subtropical tropopause break. Use was made of data obtained in long distance flights of balloon-transoprobes which started in Iwakuni (Japan) at a 250 mb surface (RZhGFiz., 1960, No. 12, 15726, 3B231) and also of the meridional profiles of the atmosphere in the USA and Canada, approximately perpendicular to the trajectory of the balloon at the point of its location at the time of the probe. An evaluation was made of the range of the balloon displacement with respect to the zone of the tropopause break.

Card 1/3

UDC: 551/513:551/510/52:551.510.53

L 20532-66

ACC NR: AR5016455

Altogether, 29 long distance flights were examined. The zone of sharp variation in the altitude of the tropopause break is very significant for the air exchange between the stratosphere at moderate latitudes and the tropical troposphere. In meridional circulation the air in the upper troposphere and the lower stratosphere at moderate latitudes moves quasi-horizontally, rising or descending 1 to 3 km on the way to or from the pocket axis and the crest axis. In high-altitude pockets, stratospheric air at moderate latitudes enters the zone of the tropopause break and the upper part of the tropical troposphere. In high altitude crests, the air from the zone of the break and the upper layers of tropical troposphere is carried into the lower stratosphere at moderate latitudes. As a rule, the greater part of the air in the tropopause-break zone is in its eastward movement and infiltrates alternately the upper part of the tropical troposphere and the lower atmosphere at moderate latitudes. In relation to the above, the intensity of the vertical intermixing and the elimination from the stratospheric air of the products carried into the crest of the lower stratosphere is of great importance; conditions for such intermixing are more favorable in the pockets. In some instances, a complete infiltration of air from the stratosphere or from the tropopause-break zone into the troposphere was observed. According to preliminary data, such large-scale infiltration was observed in areas of eastward-moving pockets. For zonal circulation the quasi-horizontal exchange has no great significance. The permanent presence of eastward-moving high-altitude pockets and crests allows us to believe that the process of quasi-horizontal exchange (with the addition of vertical intermixing) is very effective in exchanging air (and the products contained in it)

Card 2/3

L 20532-66
ACC NR: AR5015455

between subtropical and moderate latitudes, and that such exchange may be observed at any of the latitudes where meridional circulation originates and where there exists a zone with a sharp drop or a break of the tropopause. Inasmuch as such zones are most frequently observed in subtropical latitudes, it is precisely in these areas that the most intensive exchanges occur. Z. Makhover.

SUB CODE: 04

Card 3/3 Lpc

KOSHEL'KOV, Yu.P.

Some examples of the thermal transformation of air in the lower troposphere of the Arctic. Trudy TSAO no.41:38-46 '62.
(MIRA 16:10)

KOSHEL'KOV, Yu.P.

Exchange of air between the troposphere and stratosphere at subtropical latitudes. Trudy TSAO no.59:20-31 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

ACC NR: AT6032983 SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/66/000/149/0003/0038

AUTHOR: Ponomarenko, S. I.; Koshel'kova, G. A.; Mukhina, P. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Results of examining different methods of forecasting thunderstorms

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognosov. Trudy, no. 149, 1966. Rezul'taty ispytaniy razlichnykh sposobov kratkosrochnykh prognosov pogody (Results of analyses of various short-range weather forecasting methods), 3-38

TOPIC TAGS: storm, synoptic meteorology, weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: The article summarizes and evaluates methods of forecasting thunderstorms proposed by Lebedeva, Slavin, Bailey, Whiting, Cox and Faust. Evaluation of their reliability and accuracy shows that all six methods are practical, but it is difficult to determine which method is better since they give different results under different conditions. If the forecast objective is to obtain accurate warnings of storm presences, the Whiting method is most successful since the proportion of storm occurrences when none were forecast is least. However, the overall correctness of the Whiting method is low. When the objective is reliable forecasting of the presence or absence of storms the Lebedeva and Faust methods are better. The occurrence of storms within a 100-150 km radius is forecast by all methods fairly successfully--81-83%.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6032983

For a limited area (within 50 km of the station) the overall accuracy of the Faust and Lebedeva methods is highest--82-78%. As the distance is increased to 100-200 km the overall correctness of these methods drops sharply while that of the Slavin, Bailey and Whiting methods increases. Thunderstorms can be forecast more successfully in cyclones and on fronts, especially on cold fronts, than in anticyclones and backs and in warm sectors of cyclones. "Junior Research Associate N. E. Minakova took part in the work in addition to the authors of this article." Orig. art. has: 15 tables, 4 figures and 5 equations.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6035074 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/008/B061/B062

AUTHOR: Ponomarenko, S. I.; Koshel'kova, G. A.; Mukhina, P. A.

TITLE: Results of tests of various means of forecasting thunderstorms

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 8B431

REF SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. in-ta prognozov, vyp. 149, 1966, 3-38

TOPIC TAGS: storm, cyclone, weather forecasting, weather station, meteorology

ABSTRACT: The testing methods of forecasting thunderstorms by the Lebedeva, Slavin, Beyli, Whiting, Koks, and Faust techniques was made from June to August 1963 in the Central Forecasting Institute according to data from 18 stations in the European USSR. From 75 to 92 forecasts were developed for each station, and a total of 1334 to 1656 forecasts were developed by various methods. The basic elements of each method are presented. Tests have shown that according to criteria N (reliability) and Q (accuracy), all six methods are effective in practice. But according to these criteria it is difficult to decide which of the methods is

Card 1/3 UDC: 551.509.326

better, because in different cases they give different results. In the presence of a thunderstorm, the more successful method was found to be that of Whiting, and as a secondary choice—those of Lebedeva and Faust. But according to the Whiting method, thunderstorms are frequently forecast but are not observed, and the evaluation was found to be the lowest (23 percent), but forecasts made according to the methods of Lebedeva and Faust, had an evaluation of 32 and 40 percent, respectively. The total justification of thunderstorms and lack of it is also very low according to the method of Whiting (53 percent); it is of 80 to 82 percent according to the methods of Lebedeva and Faust. All methods, particularly those of Faust, Lebedeva, and Koks, forecast relatively successfully (81—83 percent) the presence of a thunderstorm in a radius of 100—150 km. In a small region (of the station), thunderstorm forecasting is an extremely difficult problem. Only three methods (those of Lebedeva, Faust, and Koks) were found to be better than inertial forecasts. The absence of a thunderstorm is forecast with relative reliability by all methods. A higher general justification in a small region (of the station, and within a 50-km radius), were forecasts calculated by the methods of Faust (82 percent), Lebedeva (80 percent), and Koks (78 percent). With an increase in the distance (in a 100—200-km radius), the general justification of forecasts by these methods decreases sharply, but increases for the methods of Slavin, Beyli, and Whiting. The general justification of the forecasts for a

ACC NR: AR6035074

100—200-km radius by the methods of Slavin, Beyli, and Whiting still remains less successful than according to the methods of Lebedeva, Faust, and Koks in a radius of up to 50-km. Thunderstorms in cyclones and on fronts, especially on cold fronts, are forecast more successfully than in anticyclones, in the rear, and in the warm sector of the cyclone. Z. Makhover. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 04/ [GC]

Card 3/3

RIVKINA, Kh.I.; GUBAREVA, T.P.; LISHTVAN, I.I.; KOSHEL'KOVA, N.V.

Peat-alkaline reagents as stabilizers of clay suspensions. Trudy Kal. torf. inst. no.13:118-128 '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

KOSHEL'NAYA, D.S.

Poliomyelitis in East Kazakhstan Province. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no. 4:48-50 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(EAST KAZAKHSTAN PROVINCE--POLIOMYELITIS)

KOSHEL'NIK, I. I.*

35363 Vyyavlenie I Izuchenie Mestnykh Sortov Vinograda. MSSR. Nauch. Zapiski Moldav. Nauch. Issled. Bazy Akad. SSSR, T. 11, 1949, S. 223-30

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. 34, Moska, 1949

*1 MAKOVETSKIY, N. I.

KOSHEL'NIK, I. I.

"Local Species of Moldavian Grape Vines, Their Importance, and Methods for Their Utilization in the Moldavian SSR." Cand Agr Sci, Inst of Fruit Growing, Viticulture, and Viniculture, Moldavian Affiliate Acad Sci USSR, Kishinev, 1953. (KL, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

KOSHEL'NIK, I. I.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits, Berries M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1764

Author : I.I. Koshel'nik
Inst : Not Given
Title : Modification of Methods of Conducting Mass Selection

Orig Pub : Vinodeliye i vinograda stvo SSR, 1956, No 8, 35-36

Abstract : Based on observations made in the industrial vineyards of the Institute for Fruit Cultivation, Viticulture and Wine Production of the Moldavian branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR, it was proposed that modifications be introduced into the Instructions pertaining to mass selection. It was decided that the supervision of crop-bearing vines having normal growth is sufficient for a one year period, fruitless and inadequately producing vines require an observation period lasting 2-3 years.

Card : 1/1

KOSHELOVA, Ye.N.

First coordinating conference of mycologists of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.3:116-117 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut botaniki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Soviet Central Asia--Mycological research)
(Kazakhstan--Mycological research)

KOSHKELOVA, Yelena Nikolayevna; GOLOVIN , P.N., prof., red.;
MAYOROVA, Yu.M., red. izd-va; MIROYEDOVA, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Materials on the mycoflora of Turkmenistan] Materialy k mikoflore Turkmenii. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, 1959. 180 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Turkmenistan--Fungi)

SOV/126-7-1-7/28

AUTHORS: Artsishevskiy, M.A., Vasil'yev, S.S., Koshelyayev, G.V. and Selisskiy, Ya.P.

TITLE: The Effect of Deuteron-Bombardment on Electrical Resistance of the Ordering Alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the Ageing Alloy Fe-Ni-Ti (Deystviye bombardirovki deytronami na elektrosoprotivleniye uporyadochivayushchikhsya splavov Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al i stareyushchego splava Fe-Ni-Ti)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 53-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of irradiation with 4 MeV deuterons on electrical resistance of the ordering alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the ageing alloy with 35% Ni, 4.5% Ti and the rest Fe. Samples were of 20-30 μ thickness which ensured interaction of deuterons with the lattice atoms throughout the whole sample. Before measurement, samples were subjected to various forms of heat treatment. The ordered state of the Ni_3Fe alloy was obtained by slow

Card 1/4 cooling for a fortnight from 550°C. The Fe_3Al alloy was

The Effect of Deuteron-Bombardment on Electrical Resistance of the Ordering Alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the Ageing Alloy Fe-Ni-Ti

ordered by cooling at the rate of 25°C/hour from 550-250°C. The disordered states of the Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al alloys were produced by quenching from 850°C. Ageing of the Fe-Ni-Ti alloy was achieved by four-hour heating of cold-deformed samples at 700°C. The latter alloy was also tested after quenching from 1000°C. For irradiation the samples were placed in a cassette cooled by running water. The deuteron current density did not exceed 1 $\mu A/cm^2$, and the temperature of the sample during irradiation did not rise above 40°C. Electrical resistance was measured by means of a potentiometer before and after irradiation. The results are shown in Tables 1-3. Irradiation increased, in general, the electrical resistance of the annealed (ordered) Fe_3Al and decreased that of the quenched Fe_3Al. The electrical resistance of both the quenched and the annealed (ordered) Ni_3Fe fell with increase of the integral dose received. Low intensities of irradiation, up to 5×10^{16} deuterons/cm^2, decreased the electrical resistance of both Fe_3Al and Ni_3Fe. In the case of the

 Fe-Ni-Ti alloy the changes on irradiation were hardly

The Effect of Deuteron-Bombardment on Electrical Resistance of the Ordering Alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the Ageing Alloy Fe-Ni-Ti

larger than the experimental error, but their sign was positive in quenched samples and negative in aged samples. The authors conclude that deuteron bombardment produces further ordering of the Ni_3Fe alloy. In the Fe_3Al alloy deuteron irradiation produces a state intermediate between the disordered and ordered states. After irradiation the samples were subjected to tempering at various temperatures. In the case of Fe_3Al the shape of the electrical resistance curves (Fig.1) of irradiated samples, which were subsequently tempered at 250°C, confirmed that deuteron irradiation does in fact produce an intermediate state of ordering. When the irradiated Ni_3Fe samples were tempered the durations of tempering were insufficient to reach a state of equilibrium (Fig.2). No noticeable difference was observed between the behaviour of irradiated and the non-irradiated Fe-Ni-Ti samples after tempering. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and

Card 3/4 4 English references.

SOV/126-7-1-7/28

The Effect of Deuteron-Bombardment on Electrical Resistance of the Ordering Alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the Ageing Alloy Fe-Ni-Ti

ASSOCIATION: Institut pretsizionnykh splavov TsNIIChM (Institute of Precision Alloys TsNIIChM); 2-y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy in-t MGU (Second Scientific-Research Physics Institute, Moscow State University).

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1957

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3644
S/137/62/000/003/105/191
A060/A101

18.8100

AUTHORS: Artsishevskiy, M. A., Vasil'yev, S. S., Koshelyayev, G. V., Selisskiy, Ya. P.

TITLE: Action of deuteron irradiation upon the electric resistance of alloys undergoing ordering and aging

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 6, abstract 3I38 ("Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii", 1959, no. 22, 168-176)

TEXT: The effect of deuteron irradiation upon the electric resistance R of alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al undergoing ordering and of an alloy of Fe with 35% Ni and 4.5% Ti undergoing aging was investigated. The specimens were irradiated in a cyclotron with deuterons having an energy of 4 Mev. The thickness of the specimens constituted 20 - 30 μ. The R measurement was carried out by the potentiometric method. Because of the small dimensions of the specimens the voltage and the current leads constituted a single whole with the working part. The specimens of Ni_3Fe and of Fe_3Al were investigated in the ordered and the unordered states; the specimens of Fe-Ni-Ti - in the aged and hardened states.

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It was established that when the ordered Fe_3Al alloy is irradiated its R is increased considerably, and the R of the hardened alloy - drops. The bombarding of the Ni_3Fe alloy in the ordered and unordered states causes a considerable decrease in R. In all cases irradiation in fluxes up to $5 \cdot 10^{17}$ deuterons per 1 cm^2 causes a sharp change in R, at a further increase of the total flux the rate of change of R drops. The effects uncovered in the Fe-Ni-Ti alloy do not exceed the limits of experimental errors. It is considered that the most probable process causing the reduction in R is the ordering. A considerable drop in the R of the alloy Ni_3Fe is noted, whose degree of ordering corresponds to a temperature of 250 - 300°C. In this alloy a further occurrence of ordering under irradiation is possible. The shape of the R curves of the irradiated specimens tempered at 250°C confirms the hypothesis as to the attainment of an intermediate degree of ordering as result of the irradiation. In tempering the Ni_3Fe the soaking time of the specimens at the respective temperatures was insufficient to obtain an equilibrium. The character of the R variation of an irradiated unordered specimen is close to the R variation of an unirradiated ordered specimen. In tempering the Fe-Ni-Ti alloy no great difference in the behavior of irradiated and unirradiated specimens was discovered.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] A. Rusakov

Card 2/2

KOSHELYAYEV, G.V.

Nomograms for calculating tracks in emulsions. Prib.i tekh. eksp. no.4:63-66 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Nomography (Mathematics))
(Astronomical photography)

S/120/61/000/001/003/062
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, S.S., Komarov, V.V., Koshelyayev, G.V., and Popova, A.M.

TITLE: Production of Proton Beams of Various Energies Inside the Synchrocyclotron Chamber at Intermediate Energies

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.1, pp.17-18

TEXT: In nuclear reaction studies employing protons of intermediate energies inside the synchrocyclotron chamber, it is convenient to use a method in which a number of targets are simultaneously irradiated by proton beams of approximately equal intensity but different energy (with sufficiently small energy spread in each beam). For this purpose the main proton beam is directed on to an internal target in the form of a wedge. In the latter the original protons are slowed down and scattered in different ways so that the protons leaving the wedge have an energy spectrum. In the magnetic field protons of different energies move over trajectories of different radii. These trajectories are intercepted by a set of slits which thus define a number of proton beams of different energies. The slits are located on the bottom

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S/120/61/000/001/003/062
E032/E114

Production of Proton Beams of Various Energies Inside the Synchrocyclotron Chamber at Intermediate Energies

of the chamber and are arranged in such a way that they let through only those protons which are scattered at small angles in the downward direction but are practically unscattered in the horizontal plane. This method has been used in nuclear reaction studies using the 120 cm synchrocyclotron of the Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Moscow State University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki MGU) (initial proton energy 30 MeV). The wedge was made of copper and had an angle of 40°. The intercepting slits were 3 mm wide each and defined 9 proton beams in the energy range 7.5-30 MeV. The energy spread in each channel was smaller for the smaller energies. The nine beams were allowed to strike nuclear emulsions at an angle of 6°. In order to obtain approximately equal intensities in the 9 channels the working part of the wedge was made approximately equal to the radial half-width of the synchrocyclotron beam.

There is 1 figure.
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S/120/61/000/001/003/062
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Production of Proton Beams of Various Energies Inside the Synchrocyclotron Chamber at Intermediate Energies

Fig.

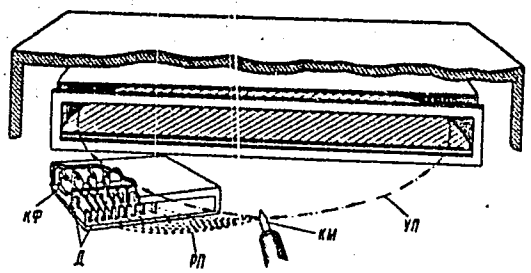

Figure caption: КМ - wedge target; УП - main beam;
РП - scattered protons; Д - slits;
КФ - emulsions

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S/120/61/000/001/003/062
E032/E114

Production of Proton Beams of Various Energies Inside the Synchrocyclotron Chamber at Intermediate Energies

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki MGU
(Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, MGU)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1959

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currents of 5 x 10^{-12} a with a good signal-to-noise ratio. The second type has a high interruption frequency (2 kc); it also uses FDK-1 photovaricaps and is capable of amplifying photocurrents of 2 x 10^{-11}A with a signal-to-noise ratio of 10. The operating thresholds for either state (on and off) of the light-triggered switching circuit are equal to 0.4 x 10^{-3}lm; the circuit uses FDK-1 photovaricaps and germanium and

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6022359

silicon photodiodes. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

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KOSHELYUK, Ye.G.; NEDUZHKO, N.Ya., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Zachepilovka, Stalinskoy dorogi); YEGOROV, M.I., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Kakhovka, Stalinskoy dorogi); GUTYAN, A.M., inzh.; KOREN', P.T., putevoy obkhodchik (Vil'nyus); GRISHANKOV, V.G., putevoy obkhodchik (Vil'nyus); KURSHNEVA, M.N., dezhurnaya po pereyezdu (Vil'nyus); BALAKIN, B.N.; PASECHNIK, A.I.; CHERDANTSEV, A. Ye., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Verkh-Neyvinsk, Sverdlovskoy dorogi); STROCHKOV, A.A., inzh.

Letters to the editor. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.2:40-42 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Mekhanik puteizmeritel'noy telezhki, stantsiya Kovel', L'vovskoy dorogi (for Koshelyuk). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika distantsii puti, stantsiya Galich, Severnoy dorogi (for Balakin). 3. Inzhener distantsii, stantsiya Sambor, L'vovskoy dorogi (for Pasechnik).
(Railroads)

PONOMARENKO, I.N.; KOSHENKO, A.M.; ZABOLOTSKAYA, T.N.

Characteristics of frontal clouds suitable for the intensification of natural precipitation. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.47:79-87 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KOSHENKO, A.M., YURASOVA, V.N., DVOYNIKOV, D.T., GARDER, V.G.

Aerosynoptic conditions causing spring and fall frosts in Turkmenistan. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst. no.1:133-155 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Turkmenistan--Frost)

YURASOVA, V.N.; KOSHENKO, A.M.; BEZUGLOVA, V.A.

"Garmsil's" in Turkmenia. Trudy Sred.-Az.nauch.-issl.gidrometeor. inst. no. 8:109-124 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

PONOMARENKO, I.N.; KOSHENKO, A.M.; ZABOLOTSKAYA, T.N.

Vertical thickness and structure of cloudiness in zones of fronts over the Ukraine in various synoptic processes. Trudy Ukr-NIGMI no.48:67-78 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

KOSHENKO V.

KOSCHENKO, V., LOZOVSKY, B. and SALOMONOVICH, A. (USSR)

"Observations of radio brightness of the lunar disk on mm and cm waves"

report presented at the Intl. Astronomical Union's Symposium on the Moon, Leningrad, 6 Dec 60.

VINOGRADOV, V.M.; RAZUMOVSKIY, V.V.; SMIRNOVA, L.V.; TARZIMANOV, P.F.; KOZHEVNIKOV, O.V.; PICHUGIN, B.M.; PROKOP'EV, I.V.; FEDOROV, B.A.; KOSHEVAREVSKIY, V.S.; IVANOVA, A.S.; SNIGIREV, V.G., YASHCHENKO, G.I.; VORONKOVA, Ye.A.; ZIMYATINA, A.A.; SERGEYEV, N.A.; KUREPOV, A.I.; POPOV, B.L.; FINOGENOV, V.P., NABOROV, V.B.; CHENCHIKOVSKIY, S.F.; IVANOV, Ye.A.; AIKHIMOV, V.S., red.; VINOGRADOV, V.M., red.; SMIRNOV, A.M., red.; KAKHOVSKAYA, O.G., red. izd-va; RUDCHENKO, A.M., red. izd-va; LEKANOVA, I.S., tekhn. red.

[Foreign commerce of the U.S.S.R. with capitalist countries] Vneshniaia torgovlia SSSR s kapitalisticheskimi stranami. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1957. 232 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon"yunkturnyy institut.
(Russia--Commerce)

KOSHENTAYEVSKIY, V.

Icelandic-Soviet economic relations [with summary in English, p.41].
Vnesh. torg. 27 no.1:17-18 '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Iceland--Foreign economic relations--Russia)
(Russia--Foreign economic relations--Iceland)

KOSHENTAYEVSKIY, V.

Soviet-Swedish trade relations [with English summary in insert]. Vnesh.torg. 28 no.11:27-29 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Russia--Commerce--Sweden) (Sweden--Commerce--Russia)

KOSHENTAYEVSKIY, V.

Our trade with northern countries. Vnesh.trog. 29 no.7:4-10 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(Russia--Commerce)

KOSHENTAYEVSKIY, V.

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish trade treaty. Vnesh. torg. 42 no.11:37,41-42 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

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(Finland--Commerce--Russia)

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KOSHERBAYEV, K.T.

Rate of formation of an absorption layer of flotation agents on mineral particles. Vest. Akad. Kazakh.SSR 19.no.2:14-20 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Adsorption) (Flotation)

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A., prof.; KOSHERBAYEV, K.T., inzh.

Increasing the effectiveness of the flotation of sulfide ores using the method of separate processing of various fractions of a polydispersed pulp. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.5:149-155 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.A. Skochinskogo.

KOSHERLYAY, K.P., Doktor t.n.

Effect of sulfur dioxide on the floatability of sulfide ores.
Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 21 no.3:66-71 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; KOSHCHEBAYEV, K.T.; [illegible] V, M.A.

Increasing the efficiency of the interaction between collector reagents in the flotation of sulfides. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:131-138 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

KOSHERGIN, S. M.

Study of Electrodeposition of Metals in an Ultrasonic Field, S. M. Kosherginand N. N. Tsyplovskii. (Zhur. Fiz. Khimii, 1955, 29, 181, 304-309). A study of Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb and Sn plating in an ultrasonic field. In general, better deposits are obtained.

SHORYGINA, N.N.; SDYKOV, T.S.; KOSHETEROV, A.K.

Study of lignins of Phragmites communis Trin. Khim. prirod. soed. no.6:424-427 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR i Karakalpakskiy filial AN UzSSR.

Name:	KOSHEUROV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich
Dissertation:	Statistical thermodynamics of ionic solutions and their application to metallurgical slag, and Academic Title of Professor, Chair of Physical Chemistry
Degree:	Doc Tech Sci
Affiliation:	Siberian Metallurgical Inst imeni S Ordzhonikidze
Defense Date, Place:	28 May 55, Council of Inst of Chemistry of Silicates, Acad Sci USSR
Certification Date:	30 Jun 56
Source:	BMVO 5/57

AVRAMOV, A.; KOSHEV, L.; VELIZAROV, S.; GRUEV, G., TAGAROV, D.

Apropos of the etiopathogenesis of acute appendicitis in children. Khirurgiia (Sofia) 18 no.3:320-327 '65.

1. VMI, Sofiia, Katedra po bolnichna khirurgiia (rukovoditel: prof. St. Dimitrov), Katedra po patologichna anatomiia (rukovoditel: prof. B. Kurdzhiev).

KOSHEV, L.

Clinical and medico-legal problems of status thymolymphaticus in pediatric surgery. Khirurgiia 15 no.9/10:899-901 '62.

1. Iz Katedrata po bolnichna khirurgiia pri VMI [Vissh meditsinski institut] - Sofiia.
(LYMPHATISM) (PEDIATRICS)

KOSHEV,L.; PETRINSKA, S.

Apropos of congenital polycystic kidney disease in children.
Khirurgiia (Sofiia) 17 no.1:97-101 '64.

KOSHEV, L. A., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Development and Basis of Technological Patterns for Manufacture of Dry and Semi-dry Wines on Continuous Basis," Moscow, 1961, 20 pp. (Moscow Tech. Inst. of Food Indus.) 200 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 269).

KOSHEV, L.V.

Application of gramicidin C in complex therapy of acute dysentery in children. Suvrem. med., Sofia 5 no.7:85-94 1954.

1. Iz Okoliiskata bolnitsa gr.Oriakhovo (gl. lekar: T.Baev)
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in infant and child,
ther., gramicidin C)
(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use,
gramicidin C in bacillary dysentery in child)

KOSHEV, L. V.

Etiology of acute diffuse nephritis in children. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.8:37-44 1956.

1. Iz Okoliiskata bolnitsa -- gr. Oriakhovo. (Gl. lekar: T. Baev).

(NEPHRITIS, in inf. and child
etiol. of acute diffuse nephritis)

DIMITROV,St.,prof.; ABAGZHIEV,P.; KOSHEV,L.

On hibernation in pediatric surgery. Khirurgiia, Sofia 13 no.2-3: 271-272 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po bolnichna khirurgiia pri VMI - Sofiia.
(HIBERNATION ARTIFICIAL in inf. & child)
(PEDIATRICS surg.)

SIMEONOV, L.; KANDZHIEV, Il.; KOSHEV, L.

A case of intestinal obstruction in a 50-day-old infant.
Khirurgiia, Sofia 13 no.2-3:299-300 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po bolnichna khirurgiia pri VMI - Sofiia.
(INFANT NEWBORN dis.)
(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION in inf. & child)

AVRAMOV, A.; KOSHEV, L.; STOIANOVA, L.; BOZADZHIEVA, E.

A case of adrenogenital syndrome in a 5-year-old child caused by a tumor of the adrenal cortex successfully treated by surgery. Khirurgiia, Sofia 13 no.5:528-531 '60.

1. Iz Katedrite po bolnichna khirurgiia, po detskim bolesti i po bolnichna terapiia pri VMI, Sofiia.
(ADRENOGENITAL SYNDROME in inf & child)

AVRAMOV, A.; KOSHEV, L.

On preoperative medication in pediatric surgery. Khirurgiia, Sofia 14 no.1:47-56 '61.

1. Vissh meditsinski institut, Sofiia. Katedra po bolnichna khirurgiia. Zav. katedrata: prof. St. Dimitrov.

(PREOPERATIVE CARE in inf & child)

KOSHEV, S.

District radio exhibition in Plovdiv. p. 7

Vol. 4, no. 7/8, 1955
RADIO
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4, April 1956

1. KOSHEVA, A. F.

2. USSR (600)

4. Fishes - Diseases and Pests

7. Infection of some species of fish of the middle Volga by larvae of the tapeworm (Diphyllobothrium latum L.) and liver flukes (Opisthorchis felineus Riv.). Zool. zhur. 31, no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

KOSHEVA, A.F.; LYAKHOV, S.M.

Case of parasitic leech Herpobdella octoculata L. in the nasal cavity. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.4:355-356 O-D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. instituta prof. T.I.Broshevskiy, zav. kafedroy prof. S.M. Shchikleyev)

(LEECHES,
Herpobdella octoculata in nasal cavity)
(NASAL CAVITY, diseases,
Herpobdella octoculata infestation)

KOSHEVA, A. F.

KOSHEVA, A. F. - "Fish parasites of the central Volga, and their epidemiological and epizootiological significance." Leningrad, 1955. All-Union Sci Res Inst of the Lake and River Fish Economy. (Dissertations for degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 46. 26 November 1955. Moscow.

KOSHEVA, A.F.

Influence of Ligula intestinalis and Digramma interrupta (Cestoidea) on the organism of fishes [with English summary in insert]. Zool.zhur. 35 no.11:1629-1632 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Kuybyshevskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Kutuluk Reservoir--Tapeworms) (Parasites--Carp)

USSR / Zooparasitology. General Problems. G-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 90998

Author : Kosheva, A. F.
Inst : The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Lake and River Fishing Industry
Title : Formation of the Parasitofauna in Fish at the Kutuluk Reservoir

Orig Pub: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta oz. i rechn. rybn. kh-va, 1957, 42, 124-131 (res. Eng.)

Abstract: The dissection of 150 fish of 10 species revealed 34 species of parasites (Protozoa, cestodes and digenetic trematodes 8 species each, monogenetic trematodes 6, leeches 1, crustaceans 2 and mollusks 1 species). Nematodes and proboscis worms were absent. The fauna of digenetic flukes in the reservoir is sparse in its species and

Card 1/3

KOSHEVA, A.F.

Effect of the regulation of the Volga River on the parasite fauna of fishes. Trudy sov.Ikht.kom. no.9:120-122 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra biologii Kuybyshevskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Volga River--Parasites) (Kuybyshev Reservoir--Parasites)
(Parasites--Fishes)

GINETSINSKAYA, T.A.; KOSHEVA, A.F.

Life cycle and systematic position of Paracoenogonimus ovatus Katsurada (Trematoda) and the identity of its metacercaria with Neodiplostomulum hughesi Markewitsh. Vest.LGU 14 no.9: 68-75 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

(TREMATODA)

KOSHEVA, A.M.

EFROS, I.N.; KOSHEVA, A.M., glavnyy khimik zavoda.

Increasing alcohol yield from hydrolyzing digesters. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 8 no.5:17 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Nachal'nik spirtovo tsekha Onezhskogo gidrolisnogo zavoda (for Efros). (Wood alcohol)

KOSHEVA, Z. I. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Dynamics of functional disorders in novocain treatment of ulcer patients." Mos-/Arkhangel'sk, Book Publishing House/, 1959. 16 pp (Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, 43-59, 127)

KOSHEVATSKIY, I.S.; KOLYCHEV, V.V.; KONONOV, G.N., veterinarnyy vrach

Sanitation measures during tuberculosis in cattle. Veterinariia 41 no.3:31-33 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Chuguyevskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Khar'kovskoy oblasti (for Koshevatskiy). 2. Zaveduyushchiy Pechorskoy veterinarnoy laboratoriyey (for Kolychev). 3. Pechorskaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya (for Kononov).

KOSHEVATYY, N.

N/5
800
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K Problemam Intelligentsii SSSR (On the Problem of the Intelligentsia of the USSR, By) B. Shiryayev, N. Koshevatyy. Myunkhen, 1955.

77 P. (Institut Po Izucheniyu Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR. Issledovaniya i Materialy. Seriya 2 (Retatornyye Izd. - No. 31)

Summaries in English, German, and French.

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(BURNS AND SCALDS) (BLOOD PLASMA)
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